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ALFREDO FRANCISCO DE JESUS SOARES, SUA esposa, filhos, genro e netos, e FRANCISCO FERRAZ DA LIZ SOARES sua esposa e filhos profundamente penhorados pelas demonstrações de sympathia pelo fallecimento do seu diurno Pai, Sogra, Avô, Bis-Avo FRANCISCO DE PAULA SOARES. Agradecemos por este modo as pessoas que se dignaram com palavras e obras gratitudo e amparar a sua última morada.
Hongkong, 23 d'Abri, de 1907.

DEATH.

On April 15th, whilst on his way home per P. & O. S. Macedonia, WILLIAM WOOLLEY KING, (Shanghai), aged 67 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD CH. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1907.

Our Shanghai correspondent, a week ago, telegraphed that the punishment of the "cangue" had been inflicted, and that the Magistrate had at the same time announced that the punishment of "bambooing" would be resumed. Both are peculiarly Chinese methods of punishing criminals, and both were abandoned, at Shanghai only, when the Imperial Edict concerned with penal reform was promulgated. This announcement of their resumption takes us back to beginnings. One of the few items of Chinese domestic policy with which foreigners have been most insistent to interfere, and with which, in Treaty Ports, they have diligently and firmly interfered, has been China's treatment of her criminals. The chief, if not the only, reason for the institution and existence of the Mixed Courts was and has been that foreigners were determined to check, under their own noses if nowhere else, what they were pleased to call native judicial brutality and native cruelty. The Chinaman's inhumanity to Chinaman made them mourn; nothing if not humane, the foreigners in

China recognised as their foremost mission and duty the task of teaching the Chinese milder methods of dealing with offenders against society. The native Magistrate of the Mixed Court is Justice personified; the foreign Assessor who sits beside him is first and foremost the incarnation of that Mercy with which foreign humanity wishes to temper Justice. Of course we do not overlook the fact that it may be his duty to reverse roles occasionally; if the Magistrate were to show signs of vengeful indulgence to an evilly-disposed compatriot, the Assessor would suggest a sentence more commensurate to the crime and the needs of the case. But in theory and in fact, we believe the Assessor's original intention was as first indicated. It may be imagined, therefore, that when such barbarous forms of punishment as the "cangue" and the "bamboo" were renounced by the Chinese authorities in consequence of the Peking pronouncement, all the foreigners of the Northern port would give thanks with contorted palms. Some of them did manifest satisfaction, and their sentimental brethren overseas on receipt of the news rejoiced with them over this symptom of reform. It is to be expected, likewise, that the news telegraphed by our correspondent, of the moral retrogression involved by the resumption of old methods, would occasion disappointment and disapproval. Doubtless some has been expressed, but if so, we have not noted it. We find the leading journal of the Model Settlement stating that "general satisfaction will be felt" with the reintroduction of these uncivilized methods of justice, and congratulating the Taoist "on taking this salutary step to cope with the increasing lawlessness noticeable in the Settlement." Logically, if lawlessness increases still more, they may go on to advocate methods even more barbarous; but we are not concerned with that. It is sufficient for the present to consider this apparent revulsion of sentiment on the part of the humane foreign residents of Shanghai. We know that communities shocked by crime sometimes get excited, and thirst to "revenge" rather than to "avenge" it. On this point, the pious but not always correct CRABBE says that the act of avenging, though attended with the infliction of pain, is oftentimes an act of humanity as well as of justice: none suffer but those who deserve to; it is the act of God Himself; whereas "revenge" is the lustest of all actions, and its spirit un-Christian. Are we to suppose that Shanghai's satisfaction with the Chinese reversion to Chinese penal practices betrays desertion of the Christian principles of humanity and mercy; that the ghost of Judge Lynch walks there; and that passion has usurped the place of reason? Certainly not; such an insult is remote from our intention. Our contemporary notes that "the result" [of the temporary abandonment of Chinese methods] "has been a steady increase of petty crime." Such a result, and they seem in no doubt as to its cause, was enough to warrant their recantation. What the good people of Shanghai have recanted is not, we think, their professions of humanity, but their now recognized errors of sentimentalism. They have discovered, as their brethren at home have not, that Shanghai is not Utopia. The mollycoddling of criminals at home may have its effect some day; but the effect is not so immediately apparent as it was in a community like that of Shanghai. It was a mistake to relax the Chinese severity that alone impresses Chinese criminals, and the mistake should be frankly admitted. Our contemporary does not seem quite willing to go this length, however. It is uneasily conscious of the awkwardness of the dilemma, and it almost (we use the word in all kindness, having no alternative)—it almost shuffles. We quote:

It has been urged that both degrading punishments and wholly repugnant to British principles. We are prepared to admit that no punishment *per se* is edifying, but provided that forms that are actually brutal or absolutely meaningless are avoided, the main object of punishment is achieved if it acts as a deterrent on crime. With regard to the two punishments in question the bamboo is not so far removed from the birch and the cat, used in British prisons, to call for comment. We may note in passing that, although it has not yet been revised at the Mixed Court, there seems some prospect of this being done within a short time. The cangue is certainly not to be recommended for Utopia; but in the ideal state there is no need for physical punishment, as there is unlimited revenue, and prisoners can be taken charge of by the Government and segregated from the community until they have been transformed into ideal citizens. In most countries, however, the State cannot afford this, the ideal, method of coping with crime. Here in China we are unfortunately confronted with a population which seems to understand the cangue, but fails wholly to appreciate other mild forms of punishment. The greatest good of the greatest number is, therefore, likely to be advanced by a temporary return to the punishment of the cangue, pending the elevation by gradual methods of China's criminal classes.

It is hard to kick against the pricks; to run with the hare and ride with the hound; we refer now, not to our esteemed contemporary, but to the sentimentalists, the idealists, the Utopians, who forbid us to "cat" hoodlums or flog seriously misbehaving Rand coolies, or even to hang callous murderers. If it were only all in the divine name of Liberty, we could sympathise; but the same people are most prone to meddle with individual liberty in countless other ways. The communal majority for its own peace and preservation may not use repressive measures against the abnormal units who threaten it; but it must pass its one day a week in a certain inactive way out of respect for the superstitions of the minority. It must be sermonized so that it can't convey disease, but it mustn't be punished so that it will not carry crime. Shanghaians were recently so shocked by the way of a man with a wayward maid, that they were unable to be shocked by the way of his murdered wife with a revolver; and the soft tears of pity and relief that fell when mercy prevailed then, seem to have left their hearts harder and sterner for the time when there came "a steady increase of petty crime." Ah, well! we do not expect, and do not plead for, consistency. Experience as well as Emerson teaches us to loathe the consistent man. But let us remember, as far as we can and as often as we can, that our lot is cast in a world of real flesh and blood, of thorns and roses, of crime and virtue; and strive to abandon first of all that sickly sentimentalism which, as with the anti-rivisection people, handicaps the fighter with disease, hinders the repression (not suppression) of crime, and makes the gardener's task Sisyphean by insisting on too much consideration for the weeds. Finally, it seems inevitable that in arguing against one thing we should over-emphasise its opposite. Tolerance is good, and mercy is good; but this sentimentalism that threatens to drown us all like a second Deluge is frightful. If our Ark should appear somewhat harsh in its outlines, it is nevertheless necessary to enter it, till the flood abates, and the Dove can be set a-wing once more.

The English Mail of the 23rd March was delivered in London on the 20th inst.

Hall & Holtz Ltd. of Shanghai have paid a twelve-and-a-half per-cent dividend, and carried forward \$15,000.

No plague, and other communicable disease diminished, is the effect of the reports for last week. Twelve cases of smallpox were notified, nine fatal, and four of enteric fever.

Heavy penalties were imposed by Mr. C. D. Wolfe at the Magistracy yesterday on nine gamblers brought from Yaumati. The first and second were fined \$50, and the remainder \$5 each.

The Consular Body at Shanghai has made common cause with the Municipal Council with regard to the latest likin imposition on cattle for the Shanghai butchers. The Consuls are protesting against it to the Chinese authorities.

A Chinaman, who was found leaving the Cement Works, where he was employed, with a huge iron hook fastened to his waist, was found guilty of larceny by Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

An office boy in the employ of Messrs. Melchers and Company pleaded guilty at the Magistracy, yesterday, to the theft of unused stamps from the office to the value of \$6.66. A coolie in Mr. Haskell's office was charged with receiving them, knowing them to have been stolen. Remanded.

The four Japanese charged with the murder of a compatriot in a Japanese lodging house in Connaught Road on the 4th inst. appeared before Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy yesterday, and, pleading not guilty, were remanded for a week. Detective Inspector Haug prosecuted.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller characterises as a fabrication the report that he intends establishing a fund of \$10,000,000 to be devoted to raising the Chinese and their country to the plane of civilisation enjoyed by the American people. A great wave of thankfulness has passed over China.

A Peking dispatch states that the Wai-wu-pu has been notified by the American Minister in Peking that there may be some trouble in Lienchow, Kwangtung Province shortly. The Minister therefore, requests the Wai-wu-pu to instruct the Viceroy of Kwangtung to give protection to American residents and their property in the threatened district.

A Nanking letter states that a fisherman, while dragging his nets over the Canal at Tungbuzay inside the Eastern part of Nanking city, to his surprise brought up a quantity of rifle cartridges. A further search revealed more of them making a total "find" of over 1,290 of three different calibres. The authorities were immediately notified and it is suspected that the contraband was "cached" by Anti-monarchists in preparation for a proposed *couette* in the future.

The cup presented by Sir Matthew Nathan to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club for competition in the cruiser class was on Sunday won by *Miranda* (Mr. H. Messer's).

A native undertaker from Hungnam was brought before Mr. Hazland at the magistracy yesterday, charged with failing to report a case of smallpox at his house on April 5th. The Medical Officer of Health said the man ought to have known, as the rash was apparent. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

A fine of \$50, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, was imposed on a boarding house runner yesterday by Mr. Hazland at the Magistracy for making fast to the steamer *Haining* while she was under weigh in the harbour. Defendant pleaded that he had been asked to go on board, but P. C. Berry stated that the captain said he was not aware the man was on board.

Mr. Hazland dealt with a factious Chinaman at the Magistracy yesterday. The defendant, an unwashed specimen of manhood, was singularly enough charged with stealing, carbolie soap, the property of the Godown Company, and on being asked to plead defiantly replied:—"It does not matter whether I stole it or not." However his Worship found him guilty, and committed him to prison for three weeks.

A sensational case of swindling has just been reported to the police and as a result two arrests have been made. A respectable Chinese gentleman, having been informed of a house to be sold at a remarkably low price, obtained \$10,000 to complete the purchase and on proceeding to the meeting place, a house in Gage Street, was offered the usual cup of tea. This was dragged, and the victim was enticed to participate in a gambling scheme in the course of which he was relieved of his money.

We have received a programme of the annual athletic sports of the Hongkong Schools. It is a long one, containing 24 events, some of which promise to be very interesting. Foremost of these are the bicycle races, and the half-mile challenge cup for boys from 14 to 18 years of age. Heats in a number of the events will be run off at the Valley on Saturday, but the best sport should be witnessed on Monday, Messrs. H. L. Garrett and A. R. Sutherland, the honorary secretaries, are open to receive an entrance fee of 20 cents for each event, or \$1 to cover the meeting.

The N. C. Daily News of April 18th says:—Perhaps the most satisfactory matter referred to in the (Municipal Council's) Minutes is the reintroduction of the use of the cangue at the Mixed Court. We have already stated that this very proper step was taken on Saturday last and while all proper credit may be given to the Taoist and Magistrate, it is fitting to observe from the Minutes that the advisability of so doing had again been strongly urged by the Council. The Mixed Court returns also contain a record of decapitations in the native city, which while grim in itself is an indication that a more weighty view of their responsibilities towards public order is being taken by the Chinese authorities.

A meeting of Shanghai cyclists took place on April 15th at the Hotel des Colonies. The gathering was a representative one, and it was decided to have an opening meet on the 5th May next under the auspices of the International Velodrome. The following programme was arranged for the first meeting: one mile, three mile, five mile, open events; two mile race for Police of both Settlements; five mile race for two or three horse power motors; and an American race for eight horse power motors, the riders starting at opposite sides of the track, making it necessary for the winner to lap his competitor. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Association were adopted; all riders to wear their university colours. The entrance fee for each event was fixed at \$1.00.

Our obituary column has an announcement of the death of Mr. W. W. King, who commercially has been known in China for considerably over forty years. He went to Shanghai in March 1863 to the house of Shaw Brothers & Co. With them he remained until their dissolution in 1890, when, he started business on his own account. He was on his way to see about the establishment of the firm of King, Simpson and Ramsay in London. Forty years ago he was a rider of no mean ability and an actor of no mean merit, and for subsequent years amongst the snipe was mightily handy with his double-barrel. And his hand with his pen never forgot its cunning, as all Shanghai papers can testify. He could write pretty verses and most readable prose, and as a conversationist at a dinner table was ever acceptable. Cancer was the cause of death.

The following paragraph is interesting, because a comet is said to be even now rushing at our globe. "A German astronomer (name unknown) announces a terrible catastrophe for the middle of this year, in which C. line and China, the Brompton Boilers and the Persian War, the reign of Napoleon III and the song of the Ratscher's Daughter will all come to an end. The end of the world is at hand. Day by day the ill-omened astronomer has traced the path of the comet. There in the heavens its course is plainly marked out. On the 13th of June it will come into collision with the earth, and then... all will be over. It is a pity that the astronomer has not fixed the precise hour, as if the collision should happen in the night, many would like to sit up and see it. Those who are alive on the 14th of June will be able to confirm the correctness of the prophecy." To alleviate any nervousness, we may add that the quoted paragraph appeared in print in April, 1857.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Imperial Conference decided to meet every four years, the conference to be under the presidency of the Premier. There is to be a permanent staff in London, and provision is to be made for holding subsidiary conferences.

LORD HALIBURTON DEAD.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Lord Haliburton, who was Assistant Under Secretary for War in 1888, and Permanent Under Secretary from 1895 to 1897, is dead.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The King returns to England tomorrow.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 20th.

The Pilgrims' Club gave a banquet at Claridge's to the Colonial Premiers. Lord Roberts presided. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, General Botha and Mr. Moor were absent, owing to indisposition. The crowd of distinguished persons present included Sir Edward Grey, Lord Elgin, Mr. Haldane and the Duke of Devonshire.

The Hon. Mr. A. Deakin, (Australian Commonwealth) in responding to the toast of the Premiers questioned whether Great Britain's seaports would be unchallenged another century, and said that Australia, which believed in universal service, was ready to assist the Motherland and coaling stations with supplies.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

NO LIKIN AT KIRIN.

TOKYO, April 17th.

The Japanese Consul at Kirin has secured a declaration from the Tartar General that all articles passing from the Settlement into the city shall be duty free, as stipulated in the Treaty.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN MANCHURIA.

TOKYO, April 16th.

An agreement signed on Monday at Peking stipulated for the joint laying of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, for the purchase by China of the Heilmintun-Mukden Railway, and for the investment of Japanese capital in that railway East of the Liaoh.

The purchase price of the Heilmintun-Mukden railway is Yen 1,660,000.

Half the capital of the Heilmintun-Mukden and Changchun-Kirin railways will be borrowed from the South Manchuria Railway Company. The term of the loan for the Heilmintun railway will be eighteen years and of the Changchun Railway twenty years, and the amounts will be irredeemable until the full expiration of those terms. The chief engineers and accountants are to be Japanese, who will have full responsibility for the lines.

Influential critics here point out the possibility that China may herself construct railways which are not specially mentioned in the convention without reference to the South Manchuria Railway Company inasmuch as such a contingency was not foreshadowed by the Komura Treaty of Peking.

A DIPLOMATIC POINT.

TOKYO, April 16th.

The murder of a Chinese member of a fishery company at Port Arthur and the subsequent arrest of a Japanese by order of the Directorate of the new Kaiping Fishing Company, are receiving diplomatic attention.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

TOKYO, April 16th.

The Japanese delegates to the Hague Conference are to leave Tokyo on April 27th and will proceed to Europe via Siberia.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 22nd at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over N.E. Japan yesterday is moving away over the Pacific.

The barometer has risen over S.E. Japan and the S coast of China, and fallen over the E coast and the Looshan.

Pressure is low in the neighbourhood of the Looshan. It remains high over N. China. Fresh N.E. winds are expected to prevail in the Forrester Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood... (*) N.E. winds, South coast of China between... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamook... E. winds, South coast of China between... fresh.

(*) N.E. winds, moderate or fresh; rain at first, probably improving later.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd April.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.

Charles Humphrey Kane, on remand, again appeared on the charge of larceny of 1000 cases of "Egyptian Delight" tobacco from the British-American Tobacco Company.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Calthrop, in re-opening the hearing, said it was a rule of practice that a jury ought to be told they ought not to convict unless they thought the evidence of the accomplice was corroborated. Evidently the British-American Tobacco Company did not think this "Egyptian Delight" tobacco had any commercial value when they carried it thousands of miles by sea to destroy it at West Point. This was certainly a peculiar circumstance which the manager stated had been carried on before his time. In the first instance the witness Hon Kwai pleaded guilty to the larceny of this tobacco, but the prosecution withdrew the charge. Of course, on this account, the witness would be very grateful, and wish to assist them, and the way he did so was by saying Kane took the tobacco.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury. He said a man had a right to do what he liked with his own property, and if it was of a quality to interfere with the sale of his specialty he was at liberty to destroy it in order to prevent it falling into the hands of unscrupulous persons who might use it to adulterate superior qualities, and in other ways bring those qualities into disrepute with the consuming public. There were thus good and sufficient reasons for the destruction of this property, and if a person charged to destroy it converted it to his own use it was theft, just as much as taking a purse out of another person's pocket. The prisoner had told them his salary was \$80 a month, but he would not press that matter home, as the jury could draw their own inference from the spectacle of an \$80 a month man living a \$500 life.

His Lordship then summed up at length, and directed the jurors, who retired.

The jury came back twice, the foreman reporting that they had been unable to agree, and on each occasion they were directed by his Honour to retire, and endeavour to arrive at a unanimous verdict.

They returned for the third time 2.5, when the foreman announced—We are still of the same opinion—four to three.

The Chief Justice—Then there must be a retrial. I ought not to sit again, I think. It will be better if Mr. Justice Wise takes the case.

The jury was discharged, and after the usual details had been arranged, the Sessions were adjourned.

THE POST OFFICE FORGERIES.

Chan Wo and Chan Lam were indicted on charges of forgery, uttering a forged document and obtaining goods by means of a forged document.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Prisoners who were not defended, pleaded guilty. Mr. Gompertz stated that the accused were formerly employed by the Kwong Wo Cheong, a firm which had large dealings with America. They knew that the firm received letters containing money or valuable documents by every American mail. On March 14th, when the American mail arrived the first defendant went to the Post Office and asked for the firm's letters. He was handed eleven which he chopped, and signed receipts. The second defendant was waiting outside for the first, and together they went to the China Hotel where they opened the letters. Meanwhile the firm sent for their letters and were told that they had already been delivered. The accused were arrested later and certain cheques were found in their possession.

His Lordship said the offence was a very serious one and sentenced each of the defendants to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

GERMANY'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

A COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* has published a striking article dealing with a comparison between the German Navy and those of other Powers. The writer of the article begins his remarks by saying that the political situation in the new Reichstag is too favourable for the Government not to ask soon for more money to be spent on the Navy. Not only will the new armored cruiser "F" be laid down this year, but the new battleships *Ernst-Boern* and *Ernst-Sachsen* will come as surprises in several respects. The final remarks call for attention: "A general view of the naval strength of the various Powers does not result in Germany coming out unfavourably, for its battleships, which are the real fighting ships, assure to Germany uncontestedly the second place among all the navies of the world. We do not come out so well from a comparison of our armored cruisers with those of France and the United States. Still, in that respect also, circumstances permit us to say that our superiority over one of the Powers referred to is no longer doubtful. And this is the reason why Germany wishes to maintain its place among the navies of the world. But the ambitious aim of wishing to reach the first place among the Naval Powers is illusory and even useless in view of immense superiority possessed by the British Navy in the present political situation."

Plain features are a great help to virtue. Plague kills its thousands, fear its millions, but fashion and convention can give both 90 in a hundred and best them by ten.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1906
£1,373,119.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS, 5,386,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. 1349

THE NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM & BATAVIA.
(FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.)

THE Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.
LUTGENS, EINSTAMM & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 124

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 11

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
RUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1907. 114

TO LET

NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and No. 51, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APGAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

TO LET

"DUNHEVED" 33, Robinson Road, or Nos. 27 and 31, SEYMOUR ROAD, 4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.
No. 90 & 91 GODOWN PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
SAM WANG CO. LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1103

TO LET

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.
FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon, from March 1st.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1907. 94

TO LET

NO. 8 GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.
No. 1, EAST AVENUE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.,
BARKER ROAD, THE PEAK.
To be let furnished for EIGHTEEN MONTHS.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1907. 676

A SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE with Garden and Good Servants quarters.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1907. 784

TO LET

POSSESSION FROM 1st APRIL NEXT.
2 Semi-detached HOUSES, Nos. 13a and 13c, MACDONNELL ROAD, Each with 7 Rooms, Bath-Rooms, Kitchen, Servants Quarters and Grass Tennis Court.
Apply to—
CHUNG CHINAM,
Yin On Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 482

TO LET ON LEASE

NO. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APGAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 1101

TO LET

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.
A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. 191

TO LET

NO. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Possession from 1st March next, Five Rooms and Tennis Court. Rent \$125 per month including taxes.
Apply to—
"LYEMOON"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1907. 241

TO LET

NO. 5, "ORMSHY TERRACE," Granville Road, Low Rent.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 756

TO LET

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 197

TO LET

2ND FLOOR of No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET. Centrally situated and within easy reach of the principal Banks and business houses. Apply on the premises to—
TATA & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1906. 109

TO LET

"GREENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 24 Rooms. This property would be divided into two or more houses to suit tenants.
"HANGOUR" PEAK.
"CLOVELLY," Peak Road (Partially Furnished).
BUNGALOW (furnished) at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, Low Rental.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops Offices and Dwelling Rooms.
No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldwell MacGregor).
BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES,
Routen Road.
No. 3, ALBANY.
WESTBOURNE VILLA NORTH Bonham Road.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexander Building.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1907. 1102

TO LET

NO. 4, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five Rooms; Electric Light; Tennis Court etc.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APGAR & CO.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1907. 700

TO LET—FURNISHED

"LEWKNOR" No. 116, PEAK, the property of Mr. M. W. Stude, from this date to end September.
Apply—
GILMAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1907. 300

TO LET

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamsham Canton.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. 91

TO LET

"SUMMER HOUSE" Mount Kellett, the PEAK, Partially Furnished. Possession from 1st April, 1907. Low Rent.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907. 539

TO LET

NO. 28, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1907. 338

TO LET

NO. 3, CAENAVON VILLAS, and No. 6, LOCHIEL TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HEWAN & CO.,
No. 15, Connaught Road, West.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1907. 324

TO LET

NO. 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, suitable for Offices and Godown. Apply on the Premises.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1907. 610

TO LET

2 FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Praya East, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1907. 137

TO LET

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1907. 122

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1906. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 27th February 1907

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription paid in advance, \$12 per annum Postage \$2 to any part of the World

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

SUBAQUEOUS GLOBE TROTTERS—SIZE OF WARSHIP. MOTORS—DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINS ON CURVES—THE FRUIT GROWER'S NOVELTY—A UNIQUE TUBE-CLEANER—CONDUCTING CLASS A POCKET TELEGRAPH—A WRENCH FOR GIANTS.

The life history of the common eel, just completed by Dr. John Schmidt, is mentioned as one of the most fascinating ever worked out by the naturalist. The spawning ground for Europe proves to be the Atlantic where the depth is about 500 fathoms along the coast from Norway to Spain, and to this deep sea region the eels make a long journey from the inland fresh waters of the Continent. Here the females deposit their eggs, which gradually develop into deep-ribbed-shaped larvae (Leptocephalus brevirostris). The Leptocephali reach their greatest development about June when they cease to feed and enter into a retrogressive metamorphosis, lasting about a year, in which they take no food, and gradually decrease in size and take on the slender eel-like form. Near the close of this metamorphosis, the creatures—now become eels—become very active. They start in vast numbers toward the coast, entering the nearest rivers in September to December, those farther away in January or February, but not reaching Danish waters until April and May. Many perish in the passage of the English Channel and other waters on the way. The remainder of the army of young eels finally becomes scattered in the streams all over Europe, where they feed and grow, and prepare to make the return migration to the sea.

A comparison of the size of the steam turbine of the cruiser *Salon* and of the triple expansion reciprocating engine of the battleship *Vernon* is interesting, each vessel requiring about 8,000 horse-power. The turbine's length over all is 161 feet; width, 13 feet; height 12 feet; floor area, 219 square feet; and area, 169 square feet; side or target area, 213 square feet. The engine's length is 338 feet; width, 11 feet; height, 21 feet; floor area, 377 square feet; and area, 245 square feet; side area, 739 square feet.

The railway accident at Salisbury, Eng., in which a train at high speed was thrown from the track on a curve, has led to much discussion concerning the conditions necessary for safe running on curves. The tracks are specially banked to prevent derailing, and the cause of wrecks seems to be failure of the tracks to guide the engine. This, it is shown does not depend upon the track itself. An old engineer points out that certain trains which had a habit of leaving the track on a down hill curve were braked mostly by the engine, causing the cars to bump against it, and as the draw-bar between engine and tender was lower than the axle of the trucks, the rear end of the engine was depressed and the forward end raised. The conditions are now reversed. With emergency brakes, the braking is mostly done by the train but, as the draw-bar is now higher than the axle of the trucks, the forward end of the engine is raised by the pulling back of the cars. A new locomotive design is the suggested remedy. In this the weight must be readjusted, and enough must be placed on the forward trucks to make sure that they can guide the engine at all times.

A promising new fruit from Uruguay grows on a laurel-like plant having leaves that are green and shining on the upper surface. The fruit, described as having the size of an apricot, and the shape of the apple, is yellow and scarlet when mature, and it has a perfume of a delicacy equalled in no other fruit. The seed is like a large hazel nut. The edible fleshy part is small, but is expected to increase with cultivation, and its taste is extremely agreeable. This edible pulp is credited with remarkable digestive properties.

An electrically-driven device for removing scale from the interior of boiler tubes was a novelty at a recent exhibition in Lyons. The motor—of remarkable power for its size—is small enough to pass into the tube along which it travels, cutting off all scale with great rapidity.

Ordinary glass, as is well known, is one of the most perfect non-conductors of electricity, but for certain uses a conducting glass is very desirable, and C. E. S. Phillips has shown to British engineers specimens in which the needed property is fairly well realized. The new glass is a fused mixture of 32 parts of sodium silicate and 8 parts of calcined borax. The addition of 1.25 parts of Powell's flint glass gives the material greater stability, without materially lessening the conductivity. On account of its low fusibility, the material is not very workable, but it can be cast into plates or drawn into rods, and it takes a fine polish. It is somewhat harder than ordinary soda glass, with a density of 2.490. It shows no fluorescence under cathode radiation, is very transparent to X-rays, and is opaque to ultra-violet light. When powdered and fused to clean copper it adheres well without cracking.

Telepathy, or thought-transference, is to develop new possibilities if the expectations of Ernest Oldenbourg are realized. Electric currents change the surface tension of mercury, causing it to rise and fall in a vertical capillary tube, and it appears that this effect is magnified and utilized in an exceedingly sensitive receiver. This device may detect such delicate impulses as those sent from a concealed pocket battery. It would seem that this miniature wireless might have other uses but the inventor's suggestion is that, with a battery in his pocket, a confederate, favorably placed in the body of a ball, would be able to send messages to a mind-reader on the platform without anybody's knowing it!

The largest screw wrench yet reported is made by a firm of Worcester, Mass., for tightening the large nuts used in bridges. The wrench is 72 inches long, and has a full jaw opening of 12 inches, with a depth of 8 inches. The total weight is 160 pounds, of which the jaw supplies 33 pounds, the screw 83 pounds and the bar 114 pounds.

BUDDHIST CONFERENCE IN TOKYO.

A Buddhist Conference was opened on April 6th at the Hongoji Temple at Asakusa, Tokyo, says the *Asahi Chronicle*, and was attended by over 2,000 delegates. Mr. Okada, on behalf of the promoters, announced the opening of the conference, after which the Rev. M. Nishiwaki was nominated to the chair and on behalf of the conference, offered prayer. This was followed by an address by the Rev. M. Tanaka, and Mr. Okada read the following manifesto, which was unanimously adopted:—
"In the opinion of this meeting the civilization of the Japanese Empire has been further embellished with the assistance of Buddhism, which has had close relation with the Empire for over a thousand years. The national destiny of the empire is now growing, and we feel our duty increasing as the national prosperity advances. We should encourage each other and exercise ourselves for developing the world of our nation, especially paying attention to the rising generation, encourage and faith, and make Buddhism the basis of the power and wealth of the nation."
Mr. Sasaki (a prominent Tokyo barrister, and formerly Vice Minister of Home Affairs), who is one of the promoters of the conference, submitted the following resolutions:—
(1)—That a Union of Buddhist Associations in the Empire should be formed under the style of the Japan Buddhist Union.
(2)—That an International Buddhist Conference should be held in Tokyo during the Great Exhibition of 1912.
(3)—That a university should be established by the Buddhists, and that the consummation of the work of social education should be accomplished.
The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

After adopting certain resolutions introduced by members, speeches were delivered by Professor Nanjo, Dr. Baron Takagi, and Professor Onishi, followed by congratulatory addresses by Baron Song, Governor of Tokyo, and Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo. The meeting gave three "Banzai" in honour of his Majesty the Emperor, and a similar compliment in honour of Buddhists of Japan, the meeting then closing.

It is somewhat interesting to note that the Buddhist Conference adopted a resolution expressing its appreciation of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference, and of welcome to the foreign representatives in Tokyo, attending that conference. Several of the Tokyo papers highly commend the course taken by the Buddhist Conference, as marking its broad-mindedness, toleration and liberality towards what may be termed a rival religion.

THE JAPANESE SHARE MARKET.

VIEWS OF A FINANCIAL AUTHORITY.
There is an adage in regard to Japanese share in stocks to the effect that "Three days cooling and a hundred days 'bottom,'" says *Osaka Maruichi*, but everyone is surprised at the continued depression of the share market of late. An influential financial authority in the Government is reported to have said that the present depression of the share market is quite singular, and can hardly be logically accounted for. It can only be taken as a reaction after the recent phenomenal "boom." If anyone observing the high market which ruled in January last or so, and thought for a moment that such activity would continue, he was greatly mistaken.

In reference to the prospect of the share market, this authority points out that the settlement of large bargains at the end of last month, which was looked forward to by the public with great anxiety, passed off uneventfully. In view of the prevailing economic conditions, the Government has postponed the projected issue of domestic bonds, and has also arranged to delay so far as is practicable all projected works. In addition, the Government reformed the Seoni-Fusan and Sanyo Railway Companies on the 30th ultimo to the amount of Yen 5,850,000. Thus the Government is taking measures necessary for the relief of the prevailing financial situation, and the Bank of Japan is not hesitating to make advances. Viewed from all standpoints, there is no reason to anticipate any new developments to discourage the share market, which will probably become more settled during this month or next, when some revival may be looked for. —[*Chronicle*.]

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